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SPA Delegation Calls on Pres. Nasser

Kang Ryang Wook, Vice-president of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and head of a delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly, on July 10 called on Gamal Abdel Nasser, President of the United Arab Republic, according to a report from a KCNA special correspondent in Cairo.

The Supreme People's Assembly delegation returned back to Cairo from Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania, on July 6 after winding up its itinerary in Tanzania.

Also present on the occasion from the Korean side were Yoon Ki Bok, Minister of Common Education, Huh Dam, Vice-minister of the Foreign Ministry, and Li Chan Sun, Korean Ambassador to the UAR.

Present from the UAR side was Ahmed Fahim, Vice-speaker of the UAR National Assembly.

Vice-president Kang Ryang Wook conveyed to President Nasser an autograph letter from Premier Kim Il Sung. He also presented him gifts.

Cordial talks proceeded on the occasion.

Korean Delegation Calls On Algerian Premier

A Korean Party and Government delegation which attended the celebrations of the fourth anniversary of the independence of Algeria on July 8 paid a courtesy call on Houari Boumedienne, Chairman of the National Council of Revolution and Prime Minister of Algeria, according to a report from Algiers.

Present at the reception, were delegation leader Li Yung Ho, Member of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and Vice-president of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, other delegation members and Korean Ambassador to Algeria Huh Suk Shin.

A friendly talk was held on the occasion.

On the same day, the delegation called on Ali Mendjili, President of the Algerian National Assembly.

Repatriation Countermeasure Committee

Calls for Support for Extension Of Repatriation Accord

In connection with the recent moves of the Japanese authorities to discontinue the repatriation of Korean citizens in Japan to their fatherland, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Repatriation Countermeasure Committee under CHONGRYUN (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) recently issued an appeal to political parties, social organizations, trade unions and to noted persons in various walks of life in Japan, calling for their support and encouragement to its efforts to extend for another year the current repatriation accord without amendment.

The appeal reads in part:

We express our heart-felt respects to you all who have extended fullest support and cooperation to the repatriation work of Korean citizens in Japan.

As is already known, the repatriation work of Korean citizens in Japan to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which began in December of 1959, has been conducted smoothly to this date

During the period, a total of 86,000 Korean citizens in Japan have been repatriated to their fatherland on 138 occasions, and they are leading a new, happy and hopeful life.

Today, a large number of Korean citizens in Japan desire to be repatriated and are making applications for repatriation.

This shows that the repatriation work of Korean citizens in Japan will not be completed within the term of validity of the current repatriation agreement.

In view of this situation, the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on July 1 proposed to the Japan Red Cross Society that the Repatriation Agreement of Korean citizens in Japan be extended for another year without amendment.

The repatriation work of Korean citizens in Japan has been carried out on a sound basis, and there is no reason whatever why the current Repatriation Agreement should be changed.

Despite this, the Japanese Government authorities are reluctant to extend the current Repatriation Agreement and try to lay a new obstacle in the way of the repatriation work.

Such an attitude of the Japanese Government, it must be said, not only runs counter to the spirit of the current Repatriation Agreement but also violates the principle of humanitarianism, international law and international practices.

Originally, the repatriation work of Korean citizens in Japan started on the basis of their historical circumstances and their urgent human demand for repatriation. Therefore, no political questions should be permitted to interfere in this matter.

Everyone has the freedom to return to his home country. This is the universal and sacred right that cannot be denied anyone.

Furthermore, the current Repatriation Agreement stipulates that the repatriation work shall be continued as long as there remains anyone who wants to be repatriated.

In order to safeguard this right of repatriation to the fatherland, we are demanding the Japanese Government agree to the extension of the current Repatriation Agreement without amendment.

We hereby appeal to you give special support and cooperation to our just efforts, so that the current Repatriation Agreement may be extended without amendment.

Greetings to Mongolian Leaders

On the occasion of the 45th anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution, Kim Il Sung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and Premier of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK, sent on July 10 a joint telegram of congratulations to Y. Tsedenbal, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic, and Z. Sambu, President of the Presidium of the Grand People's Hural of the MPR, KCNA reported.

Premier Kim Il Sung Receives SVNFL Mission Chief to Korea

Premier Kim Il Sung on July 15 received Bu Ngoc Ho, Head of the Permanent Mission of South Vietnam National Front for Liberation to Korea, KCNA reported.

Present at the reception were members of the SVNFL Mission in Pyongyang.

Foreign Minister Pak Sung Chul was also on hand.

Premier Kim Il Sung had a friendly talk with Bu Ngoc Ho.

Premier Kim Il Sung Greets Iraqi Pres.

On the occasion of the eighth anniversary of the Iraqi revolution, Premier Kim Il Sung on July 13 sent a cable of congratulations to Abdul Rahman Mohammed Arif, President of the Republic of Iraq, according to dispatch from Pyongyang. In the congratulations, Premier Kim Il Sung supported the Iraqi people in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for consolidating the country's independence and for developing national economy.

N. Korean People Rally to Evince Resolve to Fight with Vienamese People

Entering the "period of support to the struggle of the Vietnamese people against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation" (July 11-July 20), rallies are held at factories, cooperative farms, enterprises and schools, in North Korea and the working people are further strengthening solidarity with the Vietnamese people, Korean Central News Agency reported on July 13.

Addressing a meeting held on July 12 at the Jamjin Cooperative Farm, Kangsuh county, South Pyongan Province, managerial chairman Kim Kyung said that "the members of his farm regard the U.S. imperialist aggression on Vietnam as aggression on themselves and are determined to fight together with the Vietnamese people to crush the U.S. aggressors."

Bu Ngoc Ho, Head of the Permanent Mission of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation to Korea who arrived in Korea on July 1, spoke next.

Expressing determination of the South Vietnamese people to defeat the U.S. aggressors and to win final victory, Bu Ngoc Ho declared:

Following the example of the Korean people who gallantly fought and won victory in the past Korean War, the South Vietnamese people will certainly vanquish the U.S. imperialists and achieve the reunification of the country.

Similar rallies supporting the fighting Vietnamese people were held at many factories in various parts of the country.

"Support-Vietnamese People's Struggle Period" Instituted

Nine social organizations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea held a joint meeting on July 9 on the occasion of the 12th anniversary of the conclusion of the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Vietnam and decided to mark the period from July 11 to 20 as a "Period of support to the struggle of the Vietnamese people against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation" to express all-out support to and militant solidarity with the fraternal Vietnamese people in their anti-U.S. struggle for liberating the South, defending the North and achieving the reunification of the country, according to a KCNA report from Pyongyang.

Workers of the Pyongyang Textile Combine voicing fervent support for the fighting Vietnamese people at a meeting held on July 12

In the meantime, meetings were held at schools.

Addressing a meeting held on July 13 at the Kimchaik Polytechnical College, Kim Kook Hoon, Rector of the college, declared that "the entire faculty members and students of his college had applied for being sent to Vietnam as volunteers to aid Vietnamese people."

Denouncing the U.S. bombing of the Hanoi-Haiphong area as a challenge to the socialist camp and a criminal provocation threatening peace in Asia and the world, Rector Kim Kook Hoon declared that "we are fully ready to fight shoulder to shoulder with the Vietnamese brothers at the same trench at any time."

CLOSED SHELF

World Public Further Raise Voice for

U.S. Pull-out from S. Korea

On the occasion of the "Month of Solidarity with the Korean People" the foreign public circles continue voicing fullest support to the Korean people's struggle for the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. occupation army from South Korea and for the independent unification of the country.

Soviet Union: Workers of the Moscow Electric Machine Factory held a rally and demanded that the Korean people be let alone to unify the country by themselves on a democratic principle without any interference from outside.

The Caspian Oil Workers also held a m eting.

The speakers at the meeting condemned the U.S. troops' continued stationing in South Korea as a wanton violation of international agreements and declared that the Korean people will surely drive out the U.S. occupationists from South Korea and unify their country in a peaceful way.

Similar meetings were held in Leningrad, Tashkent and other cities of the Soviet Union.

Vietnam: Addressing a meeting held in Hanoi, Tran Ram, Secretary of the Vietnam Korea Friendship Association, pointed to the great achievement made by the Korean people in socialist construction through the Chullima movement.

The Vietnam Korea Friendship Agricultural Cooperative Farm on the outskirts of Hanoi on July 9 held a meeting and adopted a message addressed to the Korea-Vietnam Friendship Cooperative Farm.

Mongolia: A Mongolian paper, "Hudulmur" denounced the United Nations for its unlawful interference with the Korean issue.

The only way of solving the Korean issue, the paper stressed, lies in driving out the "U.N. forces" from South Korea, dissolving the "United Nations Commission for Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" and letting the Korean people solve their own affairs by themselves free from outside interference.

The July sixth issue of "Unen" carried an article supporting the Korean people's struggle.

Ceylon: The Second Annual Meeting of the Ceylon-Korea Friendship Society held recently in Colombo adopted a resolution on Korea. The resolution demanded the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea and the prompt abolition of the "ROK Japan Treaty" jeopardizing peace in Asia and the world. It demanded the Pak Jung Hi regime stop sending troops to South Vietnam in support of U.S. aggression against the Vietnamese people.

Puerto Rico: The Permanent Mission of the Puerto Rico Independent Movement in Havana, in a July 3 statement, extended full support to the struggle of the Korean people for the independent unification of the country and demanded the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. troops from the territory of Korea.

IOJ Voices Solidarity With Koreans' Struggle

The International Organization of Journalists issued a statement on July 4. The statement pointed out that the military occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists and their maintenance of the anti-popular regime are bringing unfathomable sufferings to the Korean people.

Stressing that the military occupation of South Korea by the U.S. armed forces is a main obstacle to the peaceful unification of Korea, the statement strongly demanded the U.S. troops immediately pull out from South Korea.

Behind May 16 Coup in S. Korea

Conspiracy-Monger, U.S. CIA (4)

Therefore, the position of CIA in South Korea was the same as that of Washington. U.S. Congress, the State Department and the Defense Department flatly spurned on the spot a request from the ambassabor in Washington of the Chang Myun Government for cracking down the coup forces. (*Hangook Ilbo*, May 16, 1961) The former commander of the Eighth U.S. Army Corps, then president of the Korean-American Foundation, declared his support for the ROK "National Forces" as faithfully representing the South Korean people. (AP, May 16, 1961)

Although the truth was clear, American imperialism had the impudence to deny any advance knowledge of the coup conspiracy. Only three hours after the coup, it shamelessly pretended that it was at a loss what to do with the coup because of its lack of reliable information on who were the leaders of the coup, what the coup aimed at and where it was heading. (*Dongyang-Tong-Shin, May 23, 1961*)

American imperialism, playing fool, ordered Green, U.S. charge d'affaires in Seoul, to issue a statement supporting the Chang Myun Government and opposing the military coup d'etat. As early as May 16 evening, Green bade one of his men, Yoo Won Shik, treasury-economy commissioner of the Supreme Council for National Reconstruction, to make Yun Po Sun support the generals who had seized power and after that, called on Yun Po Sun and "chided" him for his failure to clamp down the rebel troops in the name of the president (Shin Dong-a first issue of 1966).

Then, why did American imperialism try so hard to conceal its participation in the coup as its ringleader from public eyes? Why did American imperialism issue a statement opposing the coup, when the coup had been organized and carried out by America itself? Referring to this question, the Japanese magazine, *SEKAI* (or *THE WORLD*) said as follows: If American imperialism had publicly supported the coup, (1) it would have been impossible for it to absolve itself from the charge of direct interference in the internal affairs of South Korea; (2) it would have been an admission that the coup was pre-arranged by it; (3) if the coup ended in failure, it would have added another shame after it suffered through the abortive Cuban invasion.

(To be continued)

EDITORIAL

Repatriation Agreement Should Be Extended Unamended

The Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent on July 1 a telegram to the Japan Red Cross Society, making a proposal to extend the "Agreement on the Repatriation of Korean Nationals in Japan" for another year without any amendment.

The latest proposal of the DPRK Red Cross Society is an expression of the warm care for Korean residents in Japan of the DPRK Government which is always concerned about them and a reflection of ardent love for them by the entire people in the homeland.

At the same time, this proposal represents the urgent aspirations of Korean residents here after returning to their long cherished homeland, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Just for this reason, the proposal has been warmly supported and hailed by the Korean citizens here as well as broad segments of the Japanese people.

Up to this day since the conclusion of the "Agreement on the Repatriation of Korean Nationals in Japan" in August of 1959 in Culcutta, India, it has been smoothly observed for 7 years, and upwards of 86,000 Koreans have been returned from here to the bosom of the motherland and are now leading a happy life filled with hope and joy. The repatriation of Koreans in Japan marked a turning point in their life and destiny.

The repatriation operation, lofty humanitarian work, has been going on thanks to the resolute struggle of the Korean people at home and in Japan and the Japanese people as well as to the unanimous support of the world public, and Koreans in Japan who hope to return to the DPRK, are increasing in number with each passing day.

The article 9 of the repatriation agreement stipulates that the term of the validity of the Repatriation Agreement shall be extended, so long as there are Koreans in Japan who desire to be repatriated to their home country.

In view of the stipulation of the Agreement, it is very natural and reasonable that as the DPRK Red Cross Society proposed, the Japanese authorities should extend the Agreement for another year and ensure the repatriation work of Koreans here.

Despite this, according to the recent Japanese press, the Japanese Government and authorities concerned are reported to be planning to "abrogate" and "amend" the Repatriation Agreement and hold in check the repatriation of Koreans here to their homeland.

At his press conference held on July 2, Vice-Foreign Minister T. Shimoda said that in connection with the proposal made by the DPRK Red Cross Society, "as there are powerful opinions for the abrogation of the Agreement, the Government will decide its attitude as soon as possible through negotiations with authorities concerned."

Prior to this, on May 11 and 12 in Kyoto, the Japanese authorities held a "conference of peoples in charge of Koreans' repatriation affairs in Kansai district" and instructed them not to accept Koreans' application for repatriation if they hope for their repatriation three months later.

On this instruction, Higashinari and Ikuno Ward Offices in Osaka City already refused to accept the applications for repatriation filed by Koreans in Japan who want to go back home in September under unavoidable circumstances.

All this fact shows that there are ulterior motives aimed to slander and vilify the repatriation work and to go the length of frustrating it.

According to the press, the Japanese Government and the Liberal-Democratic Party are using a ground for the "abrogation" and "amendment" of the Repatriation Agreement the allegation that "Koreans who are desirous of returning home are decreasing in number" and that the "continued repatriation operation is undesirable for security's sake."

Any sensible person would judge that this allegation is stupid and nothing but malicious slander running counter to facts.

At present in all parts of Japan from the northern extremity of Hokkaido to the southern tip of Kyushu, many Koreans are expressing their will to return home and their number is increasing as the days go by.

It can be factually proved that the number of Korean residents in Japan who filed applications with the Japan Red Cross Society for repatriation, after making every possible preparation, amounted to 4,235 people as of May. It will take nearly two years for the Japanese authorities to send back to their homeland these Koreans alone. Still more years are needed in consideration of the daily increasing number of Koreans here who hope for their repatriation.

Moreover, the allegation that the "continued repatriation operation is undesirable for security's sake" is a preposterous logic of calling white black.

Since the signing of the criminal "ROK-Japan Treaty," the Japanese Government has been suppressing more and more the democratic and national rights of Korean nationals in Japan and is now planning to infringe upon the right to return home, their long-cherished aspirations and inviolable basic human right.

Under the pretext of the "protest" of the South Korean puppet regime, the Japanese Government is doing everything in its power to shirk the responsibility it should assume.

This is a very unjustifiable act of making lofty humanitarian work involved in politics and of undermining the repatriation work.

In the light of the historical fact that Koreans in Japan were forcibly brought here for forced labor and military service in the days of Japanese colonial rule and in view of the principles of international law and international practices, the Japanese Government bears a legal and moral responsibility for the repatriation of Koreans in Japan who are desirous of returning to thier homeland where they can enjoy a happy life to their hearts' content.

The Japanese authorities should immediately discontinue all their schemes to obstruct the repatriation work of Koreans in Japan and take necessary steps to guarantee it on the basis of humanitarian principles.

As the DPRK Red Cross Society proposed, the Agreement on the Repatriation of Korean Nationals in Japan should be extended for another year and the repatriation work continuously guaranteed so long as there are Koreans here who hope to return home.

It is our sincere desire that the freedom-loving peoples of the world will render active support and encouragement to the just demand of Korean nationals in Japan for the extension of the repatriation agreement for another year.

Steels Made in North Korea

Today, North Korea produces enough steels, carbon steels and alloy steels, to meet the demand of the daily developing national economy as a self-supporting ferrous metal industry has firmly been built.

Steels vitally affect the social, economic, and political activities of mankind. So, production of steels plays a key role in the development of a modern and civilized country.

Present North Korean ferrous metal industry produces steels in large qunatities not only for domestic use and export but also for future use in a unified Korea, which is the long-cherished desire of all the Korean people.

Carbon Steels

Carbon steels: Carbon steels, especially ordinary ones, whose valuable properties are mainly attributable to their carbon content, are the most important engineering material ever known. They also represent by far the largest proportion of steel produced.

Carbon steels have their own disadvantage, however: none of the plain carbon steels can be hardened all the way through except in very small sections.

North Korean carbon steels are classified into quality steel and carbon steel for special wire and tools.

Marks of high quality steels now produced are from C 7 q to C 13 q.

These high quality carbon steels are used for the manufacture of chisels, files, planer bits, taps, stamping press, stamping and forging hammers which all require relatively low hardness and high toughness and withstand impact.

They are hardly subject to cracks during hardening process and are capable of drawing in cold working conditions. They also have excellent grinding characteristics.

The chemical compositions of these high quality carbon steels are as follows: carbon... 0.65-1.35 %, phosphor 0.03 % and sulpher 0.020 % and less.

Hardness of these carbon steels ranges from HB 187 to HB 217.

Alloy Steels

Generally speaking, alloy steels could contain up to 50 per cent of alloying elements, and the improved properties may be a direct function of the alloying element, such as the improved corrosion resistance of steels with high chromium content. In other instances, too, the enhancement of properties may be due to the presence of a fairly small amount of one or more special elements, such as nickel, molybdenum, and chromium.

Alloy steels have many advantages over carbon steels. The properties of alloy steels vary with the amounts of alloying elements. And alloy steels are more difficult and costly to produce than carbon steels.

High-speed alloy steels: They are indispensable for the manufacture of cutting tools widely employed in cutting machines. They efficiently work without softening even at a frictional heat of 600 centigrade degrees and at a speed two or three times higher than that of carbon steels.

High-speed steels which are widely used in North Korea are W 18 high alloy steel and W 9 low alloy steel. These high-speed steels are fine-grained and homogeneous in fracture with minimum defects.

In their manufacturing process, they are quenched at 1,250-1,320 centigrade degrees and tempered at 540-580 centigrade degrees, so that they have a hardness of over Rc 62 and are free from any naphtaline fracture in the cross section area.

CHEMICAL COMPOSITION (%)

	W 18	W 9
C	0.7-0.8	0.85-0.95
Mn	≤0.4	≤0.4
Si	≤0.4	≤0.4
Cr	3.8-4.4	3.8-4.4
W	17.5-19.0	8.5-10.0
V	1.0-1.4	2.0-2.6
Mo	≤0.3	≤0.3
Ni	≤0.4	≤0.4
S	≤0.03	≤0.03
P	≤0.03	≤0.03

Structural alloy steels: They go into structural use in trucks, tractors, automobiles, ships, bridges, springs, and a diversity of machine parts. They are superior to structural carbon steels in mechanical properties.

North Korea's structural alloy steels have a high hardness, toughness and excellent impact resistance. They are ideal for the manufacture of parts which require high surface hardness and strong core and withstand heavy load.

Chromium vanadium steel 20 Cr V has a high degree of safety from cracks during water quenching and remain elastic at 300 centigrade degrees.

CHEMICAL COMPOSITION (%)

	20 Cr V	18 Cr Mn Ti
C	0.17-0.23	0.17-0.23
Si	0.17-0.37	0.17-0.37
Mn	0.50-0.80	0.80-1.10
Cr	0.80-1.10	1.00-1.30
V	0.10-0.20	
Ti		0.06-0.12

Among other structural alloy steels, chromium manganese steel 18 Cr Mn Ti is characterized by a higher hardness, better malleability, and heat resistance after quenching.

Hardenability of chromium manganese titanium steel 18 Cr Mn Ti is enough to get standard hardness Rc 30-45 on the gear teeth. Hardness of chromium vanadium steel 20 Cr V after annealing and tempering treatment is HB 197 or less and that of chromium manganese titanium steel 18 Cr Mn Ti HB 217 or less.

Alloy tool steels: Alloy tool steels made in North Korea are characterized by high hardness, wear resistance, heat resistance, and durability. Therefore, these alloy tool steels are widely used in making tools which require these properties.

Chronium tungsten alloy tool steel 3 Cr W 8 offers itself as an ideal material for the manufacture of cutting bits, milling cutters and other hard workpieces and of measuring tools. Stamping dies made of chromium molybdenum steel Cr 12 Mo is provided with adequate hardness during cold anp heat treatment. Chromium molybdenum steel Cr 12 Mo has a hardness of over 58 Rc and Chromium tungsten steel 3 Cr W 8 over 46 Rc.

CHEMICAL COMPOSITIONS:

	Cr 12 Mo	3 Cr 2 W 8
C	1.45-1.70	0.30-0.40
Mn	≤ 0.35	0.20-0.40
Si	≤ 0.40	≤ 0.35
Cr	11.0-12.5	2.20-2.70
V	0.15-0.30	0.20-0.50
Mo	0.40-0.60	
W		7.50-9.00

Major Cities in DPRK

HYESAN

Hyesan City is the capital of Ryanggang Province and is situated along the River Aprok (or the Yalu River).

Hyesan City is widely known for a number of monuments and memorials commemorating the shining deeds and activities of the anti-Japanese partisans led by Marshal Kim Il Sung, including the Heroes' Tower and the Revolutionists' Cemetery.

Since the August 15 Liberation, the city has developed into a big industrial city On the streets stand many public buildings together with tall, well-equipped workers' apartment houses. In the city are also many light industrial plants, including paper mills and linnen fabric plants. The Wiyun Lumber Mill built before the liberation, backed by a great expanse of woodland, has been so expanded that it is now the biggest of all North Korean lumber mills.

Hyesan City is also the center of transportation in Ryanggang Province.

Once a mere village for woodcutters and border guards during the Japanese imperialist occupation, Hyesan City is now a provincial capital with various governmental, cultural and eductional institutions.

Aid-Vietnam Work Team

Workers of the Pyongyang Construction Machine Factory are now chalking up new successes in their "Aid and Support Vietnamese Brothers" movement which has extensively been under progress across North Korea, according to a report from Pyongyang dated July 9.

At the start of last year, the workers there unanimously decided to devote themselves to production for the Vietnamese people for the remaining period by finishing their production plan ahead of the scheduled time.

Just Stand of DPRK Government On Unification Question of Korea (8)

The North-South Confederate System proposed by the DPRK Government envisages the setting-up of a Supreme National Committee composed of equal numbers of representatives appointed by the two governments, mainly to coordinate the economic and cultural development in both parts of the country in a uniform way and to promote mutual cooperation and exchange for the common interests of the nation, while the existing political systems in North and South Korea are retained and the independent activities of the two governments maintsined.

Furthermore, the DPRK Government proposes that if the South Korean side cannot agree to the enforcement of the North-South Confederation, an Economic Committee composed of representa tives of North and South Korean business circles be set up to materialize only economic exchange between the two parts, setting aside the political questions for a while. Along with this, the DPRK Government proposes North-South exchange in the spheres of science, culture, arts, sports and mutual visits between the two parts of the country.

The DPRK Government also maintains that if the South Korean side cannot accept even such a purely non-political North-South exchange proposal, correspondence between the two parts be realized at least as a measure to restore national ties between people in North Korea and those in South Korea.

The South Korean "rulers," however, have been rejecting such consistent and sincere peace efforts by the DPRK Government, attaching to proposals a hackneyed label of "communist propaganda," without studying the proposals and without showing any intention to establish contact with the DPRK Government on this matter.

The consistent, complete rejection of the DPRK Government proposals by the South Korean side is a vivid account of the fact that the South Korean "authorities" are under strict control of the U.S. and are unable to adopt an independent, sovereign position in policy-making.

(The North-South Confederate System will be explained more concretely in section II of the serial articles)

Along with the proposals for the enforcement of the North-South Confederate System, economic, cultural exchange and correspondence between the two parts, the DPRK Government is making efforts for conclusion of a North-South Korea peace agreement pledging not to use armed forces against each other in the settlement of the Korean question and reduce strength of the North and South Korean army to 100,000 or less, respectively, after the U.S. army is evacuated from South Korea.

Furthermore, the DPRK Government has made it clear time and again that it is prepared to scrap the military pacts with foreign countries if the U.S. troops are completely withdrawn from South Korea and if the South Korean side abrogates all the military treaties it has concluded with foreign countries.

(To be continued)

S. Koreans Struggling for Existence and Democracy

Inchon Workers at U.S. Organs

South Korean workers hired at U.S. army organs in the Inchon area carried through part of their demands on July 11 after a stubborn struggle of more than 10 days for better working conditions, according to a report of the South Korean News Agency Dongyang Tongshin.

These communication workers were promised by the U.S. army and the contract company under its control a 15 per cent wage increase.

They had been on strike since July 1, putting up demands including a 40 per cent wage hike.

Wharf Workers

Some 600 workers engaged in the work of loading and unloading fertilizer at Inchon Wharf on July 12 decided to stage a strike, demanding a wage increase, according to a Donga Radio report from Seoul. Employed at the government-run Daihan Transportation Company, the workers demand that their wages be raised by 50 per cent higher than the present level, as, unlike the work of other workers at the wharf, their work of packing fertilizer is usually more labourious.

A blind high school boy is being dragged from the puppet South Korean National Assembly secretariat building on July 8 by anti-riot policemen. The group staged a sit-down demonstration urging the legislators to enact a law that would give them licenses to prgactise as acupuncturists.

Bank Unionists

About 8,000 members of the National Bank and Financial Workers Union on July 12 decided to strike against six banks on July 18. They demanded a 30 per cent wage hike, approval of their right to collective bargaining and the elimination of "government" interference.

Blind Students

About 120 blind students in Inchon City launched on July 11 a hunger strike for an indefinte period of time, demanding parliamentary deliberation of a proposed bill that would give them a license to practise acupuncture as well as to serve as masseurs, according to a Radio Joongang report from Seoul.

Earlier, on July 8, the puppet National Assembly shelved deliberation on the draft bill, due to strong protests by the "Korean Medical Association."

The blind students shouted, "Give us a way to earn a living," and demanded that the "legislators" begin deliberation of the bill. The students claimed that if the bill is blocked, their six-year education in acupuncture would be wasted.

About 50 slogan-shouting blind students in Seoul on July 8 staged a 30-minute sit-down demonstration in front of the "National Assembly," shouting the same demand. Anti-riot policemen were rushed to the assembly secretariat building and the students were forcibly taken away from the building steps.

Seamen

The maritime workers of South Korea issued a statement on July 12 against the machination of the Pak Jung Hi clique to revise the "Seamen's Law," according to a report from South Korea. The statement denounced the clique who, in the amendment bill, called for a ban on seamen's labour dispute and a cut in the present meagre amount of wages with the aim of further restricting their freedom and intensifying exploitation.

The statement warned that if the plan to revise the "law" is not withdrawn, they would fight to the end.

Meanwhile, over 190 seamen working on a passenger ship of Mokpo Port, South Cholla Province, pushed through their demand for wage hike after a four month-long struggle. They wrested from the ship-owner a promise to increase wages by 100 per cent for ordinary seamen and 30 per cent for the captain and first mate.

U.S Stepping UP War Preparations in S. Korea

The U.S. imperialists are ever more frenziedly stepping up war preparations in South Korea.

According to a report of Radio Moonhwa in Seoul, a landing operation exercise is under way from July 5 on the sea off Ryangpo-ri on the east coast, with the South Korean puppet navy and marine participating. The maneuver reached its climax on July 8, the same source said.

The South Korean Air Force on July 8 received two C-54 Skymasters from the U.S. as part of its reinforcement program. More will arrive within a few weeks. These newly introduced huge four-engine cargo planes are capable of making long-range flights carrying 50 persons and a load of approximately 32,000 pounds.

S. Korean Technicians in S.V. Boycott Their Work

One hundred and seven South Korean technicians working at a U.S.-run company in South Vietnam on June 27 suspended their work as they were infuriated at the failure of their management to pay fully and regularly their wages and at various kinds of maltreatment, according to a recent Hapdong Tongshin report from South Korea.

The technicians receive their salaries 100 dollars less on an average than those their management promised to pay, the report added.

Earlier, on June 4, some 500 South Korean workers engaged in cargo-unloading work at Qui Nhon Port, South Vietnam, launched a strike, demanding better working conditions. This strike was followed by another strike launched also that day by 130 South Korean technicians in the Qui Nhon district.

The strike continued for four hours.

True Nature of "ROK-U.S. Status of Forces Pact"

A "Pact on the Status of U.S. Military Personnel" in South Korea was signed on July 9 by U.S. State Secretary Dean Rusk and the Pak Jung Hi clique, according to press reports from Seoul.

It is another unequal and humiliating pact permitting by law unbridled plunder and outrage by the U.S. aggressor troops and recognizing their privilege of extraterritoriality in South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique concluded this pact to confirm by law the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. troops.

Their another purpose is to tone down the anti-U.S. sentiments of the South Korean people by leading them to labor under the illusion that it will prevent U.S. army offenses in South Korea.

The question of a "Status-of-Forces Agreement" was first raised in the days of the Syngman Rhee puppet Government. It was to become a supplementary document of the "South Korea-U.S. Defense Treaty" which was concluded in August, 1953.

The "pact" was to cover a number of questions arising from the U.S. troops' occupation of South Korea, such as "criminal jurisdiction," "civil claims," "control on exit and entry," "limit of tariff exemption," "use of facilities and land," "treatment of labourers" hired at U.S. army units, etc.

But, being in no mood to sign a "pact" with their henchmen, the U.S. imperialists had never been in hurry.

The U.S. army brutalities in South Korea became increasingly frequent in the past few years, evoking sharp anti-U.S. sentiments among the people. The U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique thought it wise to settle the "status-of-forces" question, in the hope of misleading the South Korean public opinion.

"Criminal jurisdiction" is the key point of the "Pact of on the Status of U.S. Military Personnel" in South Korea. The U.S. military authorities are to exercise "jurisdiction over criminal offenses committed by members of the U.S. occupation forces during the performance of official duty." This is for legalizing criminal acts committed by U.S. military personnel.

As for "off-duty" crimes (murder, robbery, arson, violence, rape, etc.) South Korea is given "primary jurisdiction." But, supplementary clauses make this "primary jurisdiction" a nominal one. Under these clauses, "jurisdiction" automatically goes to the U.S. military authorities, if the South Korean authorities fail to exercise it within 15 days after a crime is committed. When one thinks that numerous crimes of U.S. armymen in South Korea are known one or two, or even six months afterwards, he may easily see through the falsity of the "pact."

Moreover, the "pact" stipulates that U.S. diplomatic mission has the right to discuss with the South Korean authorities cases considered to be of special importance and interest. This is a loophole for reversing its provisions at any time and under any pretext.

In the article headed "labour" the "pact" denies the Korean workers hired by U.S. forces in South Korea even elementary democratic rights or restricts them.

The "pact" does not recognize the basic labour rights of the South Korean workers including the formation of labour unions. And in an attempt to ward off the strike of the workers, it provides that a strike can be launched after a cooling-off period of 70 days from the matter is referred to the authorities concerned.

The U.S. military authorities are entitled to ignore the South Korean "labour laws" without referring the case to the South Korea-U.S. Joint Committee, when they consider it conflicts with U.S. military operations. This is an attempt to justify the brutal manhandling and suppression of the South Korean workers and drive them like animals under the excuse of "military consideration."

The "civil claims" provisions concerning damage done by the U.S. military personnel to facilities are also in favour of the U.S. imperialists. The U.S. imperialists are free to turn down any civil claim for compensation for damage caused by U.S. military personnel on public and civilian properties under the excuse of "performance of official duty."

Under the "pact," South Korea's claims to compensation should be referred to examination by the U.S. side.

Facts prove that the "Pact on the Status of U.S. Military Personnel" in South Korea is an unequal, humiliating and treacherous document favouring U.S. imperialists' aggression and unlimited plunder.

CHONGRYUN Leaders Demand Extension Of Koreans' Repatriation Agreement

Yoon Sang Chul, Director of the CHONGRYUN CSC Foreign Affaris Department (First from Right), and two other CHONGRYUN leaders demanding a Japanese Government official, M. Takeshita, Deputy Cabinet Secretary, that the Agreement on the Repatriation of Korean Citizens in Japan be extended for another year as it is. (July 11)

Yoon Sang Chul, Director of the Foreign Affairs Department of the Central Standing Committee of CHONGRYUN (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), on July 11 demanded the Japanese Government extend the existing Agreement on the Repatriation of Koreans in Japan to their homeland (the Democratic People's Republic of Korea) for another year and without any amendment.

He made this demand when he met with M. Takeshita, Deputy Secretary of Cabinet, at the latter's office room. He handed him a written petition demanding the unconditional extension for one more year of the term of validity of the Agreement.

At the same time, the Korean representative strongly protested against the Japanese Government's intention to wreck Koreans' repatriation work, by hurling various groundless charges at the work.

Referring to the smooth implementation of the work on repatriating Korean citizens to their home country for over six and a half years up until now, Director Yoon Sang Chul stressed the necessity of the Repatriation Agreement to be extended for another year as it is, particularly in view of the steady increase in the number of those who are desirous of being returned. "According to the statistics of the Japan Red Cross," he pointed out, "the number of the applicants, registered with the Red Cross, for repatriation stands at some 4,000 at present."

He said that the Repatriation Agreement has been extended yearly so far, without any trouble and through the mere exchange of cables between the Korean and Japanese Red Cross Societies. "Then," he continued, "why is it that on this particular occasion, there are growing moves to prevent the Agreement from being extended for further year?" "These subversive moves can never be explained apart from the situation created after the conclusion of the 'ROK Japan Treaty,'" he stated.

He stressed that the Repatriation Agreement should and must be extended by all means, in the spirit of the Agreement itself and in view of the stark reality that there are more and more Koreans desirous of being returned to their fatherland.

Japanese People Campaign for Extension of Repatriation Accord

Representatives of the Japanese citizens in Niigata Prefecture in an interview with the representative of the Foreign Ministry to demand the unconditional extension of the existing Agreement on the Repatriation of Korean Citizens in Japan for another year (July 12)

A Japanese deputation of Niigata Prefecture came to Tokyo on July 12 and strongly urged the authorities concerned to extend the Koreans' Repatriation Agreement without amendment.

The group consisted of Keio Sakurai, Vice chairman of the Niigata Prefectural Association for Helping in the Repatriation of Koreans in Japan, representatives of local branches of 12 Japanese political parties and public organizations including the Japan Communist Party and the Japan Socialist Party, and Shigeo Watabe and Koji Hayashi, members of the Niigata City Assembly.

They visited the Japanese Foreign Ministry, the Ministry of Health and Welfare, the Ministry of Justice, Prime Minister's Office and the Headquarters of the Japanese Red Cross and urged the extension of the term of validity of the Agreement on the Repatriation of Korean Nationals in Japan.

Stressing that the repatriation operation of the Koreans in Japan, sacred humanitarian undertaking, should be kept so long as there are Koreans who wish to return home, they strongly demanded the Jananese authorities cable the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as early as possible, accepting the latter's proposal for extension of the Repatriation Agreement unamended for another year.

Meanwhile, Japanese inhabitants in Niigata Prefecture strongly demand the extension of the Agreement.

Resolution adopted on July 8 at the Niigata Prefectural Assembly declared that the Repatriation Agreement must be extended for another year and the repatriation work must be continued. It demanded the Japanese Government ensure repatriation, humanitarian work, on the principle of free choice of residence as prescribed in the World Declaration on Human Rights.

Similar resolutions were adopted by the Itogawa Municipal Assembly, Kawaguchi Town Assembly in the Kitauonuma district, and the Nou Town Assembly in the Nishikubiki district.

Earlier, in mid-June, the Niigata Municipal Assembly and eight other local assemblies also adopted resolutions demanding the extension of the Agreement.

The struggle of Korean nationals in Japan for winning the freedom of travel to and from their homeland is also enlisting the support and encouragement of the Japanese people.

Some time ago, the Aomori Prefectural Assembly adopted a resolution supporting the struggle of the Korean citizens in Japan for this freedom. It demanded the Government renounce its unjust stand against the free travel of Koreans to their fatherland.

So far, such resolutions have been adopted by 1,117 local assemblies representing 85 per cent of the Japanese population.

Political-Terrorism Exposed in S. Korea

A terrorist assault on a Pak, opposition Assemblyman, occurred a few days ago, following a terrorist attack on a Donga Ilbo reporter which took place some time ago in the very center of Seoul City. Contrary to the expectation of the Pak Jung Hi clique, this incident served to expose the farce that the clique had been staging to cover up its criminal acts against the attacked Pak and furthermore, forced the puppet Prime Minister to make an apologetic statement in the "National Assembly."

"The beginning of the incident"

When the opposition Diet member Pak was passing by Dongeun Piano Firm in Jongro Street, Seoul City, accompanied by a friend of his about 8:40 p.m., May 9, he was suddenly attacked by two unidentified young men. He was heavily thrown down on the ground and lost consciousness. After giving him kicks and cuffs, the two cruelly trampled underfoot his face and limbs and disappeared in the darkness, without saying a word.

As he was a member of an opposition party which demanded in the puppet National Assembly the disbanding of the "Central Intelligence Agency" of the Pak Jung Hi clique, the oppsition party lost no time to react to the terrorist incident. Declaring that people at large could not live in this age of "political terrorism," the opposition members who condemned the "hooligan government" of the Pak Jung Hi clique under which even politicians could not safely walk in the center of Seoul, rose up against the "Government."

"The second incident"-- a conspiracy

On May 17, nine days after the terrorist incident, the puppet security office was disturbed. A number of superior police officials, including the director of the puppet Seoul Police Department and the Director of the Jongro Police Station, were hurriedly summoned there that day by the Pak Jung Hi clique, and a meeting of high-ranking police officials was continued till 2:30 in the following morning. It was because their plot to deceive people by inveigling a certain Rim, a young man, into posing as the terrorist by offering a 30,000 won bribe so as to create the impression that the terrorist attack had not any political significance, had been brought to light by a witness. On the same day, he, too, confessed that he was not the attacker, saying:

"On May 14, I being under police arrest, met with Chang, a police intelligence officer in the center of Namsan. He asked me to surrender myself to police as the sham attacker in the terrorist assault involving National Assemblyman Pak, proposing to give me 30,000 won. Considering my close relations with him, I could not but accept his request. I went to Chungjin-dong, in a car with him from the Namsan Open Air Music Hall about 4:00 p.m. the same day, to drink a bowl of soup. There I was introduced to two detectives of the Jongro Police Station. Chang pointed to me and told them that I was a close mouthed person.

Taking me to the scene of violence against National Assemblyman Pak about 5:00 p.m. they showed me the location of and the surroundings of the scene. Chang told me that if I were arrested, I would not be prosecuted. Giving me 500 won, he told me to go to the Tokson playground and stroll there. I felt anxious and tried to quieten my anxiety with spirits, while waiting at the playground, when a black-painted car stopped before me. After getting off the car, Kim seized me, crying "This son of bitch!" At the same time, two detectives put a hand cuff on my hands and carried to their police station.

"The thrid incident"--retaliatory acts

Even after the truth about the terrorist incident was clear, the puppet Security Office announced that it had got evidence to show that Rim was the attacker, and the puppet Minister of Home Affairs as well declared that he was the convinced that he was the culprit, as a result of this investigation conducted together with superior police officers. The detectives of the Jongro Police Station hinted at a libel suit against a South Korean publication, which had carried an article to the effect that the accused arrested by police was a "phony" one.

(To be Continued)

Returnee Li Moon Suk And His Family

Returnee Li Moon Suk (R), Vice-manager of the Hamheung Standardized Goods Factory consults his eldest son (chief engineer) on how to utilize home-produced materials to manufacture automobile parts.

All the family members of Li Moon Suk enjoying their merry weekend holiday

On a street of Hamheung, one of the biggest industrial cities in the northern part of Korea.

In the morning.

Some family members are seen going to work joyously. They are Li Moon Suk, Vice-manager of the Hamheung Standardized Goods Factory, and his family.

It is five years now since Li Moon Suk, together with his eldest son, Li Hai Myung, began to work at this factory.

The state provided this family from Japan with jobs they wished to have, met every condition necessary for them to lead a free, peaceable life in the mother country.

Their new workplace, their new life filled these people with pride in labor and the joy of life.

Li has devoted himself to the cause of the fatherland, to the good of the people, for only after coming home, freed from a long-drawn bitter life in an alien land could he find for the first time in his life a real life worth living.

He is now engaged in studying the component parts of automobiles, for the production of which North Korea depends on imported materials, to find ways and means of using home-made ones.

He finally succeeded in a trial manufacture for home-made parts, with the close cooperation of fellow engineers. The National Flag Decoration on his breast shows his distinguished contribution to the success.

Chief-engineer Li Hai Myung, his eldest son, is also a good worker at this factory.

With the production of automobiles and tractors daily increasing in the country, the question of technical renovation has been posed also in this parts-manufacturing factory.

In response to this demand, Li Hai Myung worked out, in a short span of time, a design for a new automatic machine for processing appurtenances of automobiles and tractors.

The automatic machines were immediately used for actual production.

Since then, he has succeeded in inventing several other machine tools, thereby contributing toward the improvement of the factory's productivity.

On one of those happy days filled with the joy of creative labor, he became a member of the Korean Workers' Party.

At present, his second son, Li Hai Seung, who returned to the home country from Japan a short time ago, is also working at this factory as Chief of the Technical Preparation Chamber, his eldest daughter Li Sook Ja as a responsible inspector and her husband Moon Sang Soo as leader of the work team.

They all live in a well-equipped apartmant house in Hamheung.

When they meet together, their conversation always centers on topics of their factory. Sometimes they differ but the only goal they aim at is how to make a greater contribution toward realizing national unification as early as possible.

Every part they make, therefore, carries with it their firm resolve to build a mighty socialist state.

The workers of the Hamheung Standardized Goods Factory call Li Moon Suk and his family "the masters of our factory," and admire and love them.

Chief-engineer Li Hai Myung spends most of his time among his co-workers. (second from right)

Li Sook Ja (eldest daughter) is a skillful inspector at the factory (left). Li Hai Seung (second son), Chief of the Technical Preparation Chamber, working on a design for a new product

Ancient Metal Relics Unearthed

The Korean History Museum discovered recently ancient metal relics, including those belonging to the Kochosun period (5th-4th century B.C.).

Among them are a bronze spearhead of the Kochosun period unearthed in Keumsan ri, Joonghwa county, Pyongyang, ear-rings of pure gold, bronze bracelets and an officials' hat of the Three Kingdom Period (1st century B.C.-7th century A.D.) discovered in a tomb in Samilpo ri, Kosung county, Kangwon Province and a bundle of arrowheads, a sickle and stirrups of the Koryu dynasty (10th-14th century) uncovered in Changsung county, North Pyungan Province.

The bronze spearhead of hand-span size is sharp on each side and at the point and it bears a character on its neck. Historians say that characters are rarely seen on the iron goods of that period.

Chinese Characters Rejected in S. Korea

Three cultural bodies in South Korea, namely, "The Hangeul (the Korean language) Academy," "The National Culture Council" and "The Society for the Promotion of the Exclusive Use of Hangeul" on July 8 jointly submitted to the puppet Government a "letter of motion," demanding it abolish immediately Hanja (Chinese characters) from the text-books of primary schools, change Hanja written in the census register into Korean letters and use Korean letters in magazines,—a Hapdong Tongshin report from Seoul said on July 8.

They demanded the puppet Government amend the current law on the "joint use of Korean letters with Hanja," formulate a new law with regard to the use of Korean letters and provide a budget necessary for "banishing Hanja from all the text-books including those of primary schools, except those of sciences in which the use of Hanja is unavoidable."

They also insisted upon eradicating Hanja from all publications including papers and magazines and establishing a "Scientific and Technical Institute for the Study of Hangeul."

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